BRIEF PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF MYSORE TENANCY AGRICULTURAL LAND LAWS COMMITTEE HELD ON 12-8-1957 AT CHANNAPATNA, B'LORE DIST.

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Present:

1) Shri B.D. Jatti	..	Chairman
2) Shri B.V. Desai	..	Member
3) Shri B.R. Karkera	..	"
4) "Huchmasthy Gowda	..	"
5) Shri Mallikarjunappa Gowda	..	"
6) Shri K. Balasubramanyam	..	Member-Secretary

Shri Puttuswamy Gowda : All pieces of land should be brought under cultivation. Tenant must be given sufficient protection. Rent should be 1/3 to landlord and 2/3 to tenant. Standard of production must be imposted. If the landlord wants to grow more he may be allowed to take the 1 and back.

Preference should be given to tenant in case of sale. There should be no ceiling for an owner cultivater who wants to cultivate more.

In this Taluk there are joint families. They cultivate hundreds of acres. Such land should be left to the family.

Not less than 5 acres may be allowed to a family of five people. Tenant should not be evicted if he is cultivating the land well. In case he fails to keep the land in good condition he may be evicted. We grow ragi here. Average yield is 2 pallas per acre here. Bagayat is mostly cocoanut, betel leaves, mango, mulbery etc. One acre of tari equal to 2 acres of Khushki. Bagayat and tari and same. About 50 trees of cocoanut are planted in one acre. We get 20 to 30 cocoanuts per tree per year.

Shri S.A. Venkatagiri Ayya: Rent should be paid every year. Lawyers should not be allowed in tenancy cases. Special revenue officers should be appointed and this work must be entrusted to them. All cases must be decided within six months.

Shri Taregowda: I have taken 55 acres of khusgi. I give 4 khandis= 8 pallas rent. In lean years the produce is insufficient to pay rent. Average yield is 6 pallas per acre, According to us one palla would be fair rent. 4 acres of khusgi, 2 acres of tari and one acre of bagayat would be enough, for a family.

Shri M.R. Venkateshayya : Tenants must have some qualifications He must have a plough, bullock, cows etc. He should not do any other work. He should not have more than 4 acres of tari, Khushgi 6 acres and bagayat 2 acres - all combined he may have upto 10 acres. This should be enough for a family of 5-7 people.

Land if wanted for personal cultivation by the landlord may be given back to him any time without any restrictions.

There should be no ceiling unless it is introduced on other professions also.

Land may be sold to any body preferably to a tenant and compensation paid in one instalment. Govt. may give succour to the tenant.

Rent: It should be 1/2, assessment to be paid by the owner and other expenditure to be borne by the tenant.

Litigations have increased after the introduction of tenancy act.

Shri Hanume Gowda: If tenant has got his own land he should not be declared as owner of the land he is cultivating as tenant. Rent should be 50%. Family holding should be 75 acres for a family of five. It should be made up of 25 acres khushgi, 15 acres tari and 25 bagayat land.

Shri M. Subba Rao : Land upto ceiling should be allowed separately for each sharer of the family. Landlord should have the right to terminate the tenancy even before the end of time, if required for personal cultivation.

Tenancy courts should be established to try tenancy cases. They should be manned by judicial officers. Lawers may be allowed.

There should be no difference between permanent tenant and temporary tenant. Land should not be allowed to lie fallow during the pendency of a case. Court receiver should be appointed.

Shri Sidda, tenant: I have taken one acre of khushgi land and [illegible] acres of tari land on lease. I grow 8 pallas of paddy [illegible]/4 of the land and pay 3½ palas as rent. On 1/4th I cul[illegible]e on Koru system. On tari land I grow paddy and 50% i[illegible]iven as rent. I have also got 2 acres service inams. We are seven people. My holdings are enough for me. According to me rent on tari land should be ½ and on khushgi it should be 1/3.

BRIEF PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE MYSORE TENANCY AGRICULTURAL LAND LAWS COMMITTEE HELD AT RAMANAGARAM ON 12-8-1957.

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Present:

1. Shri B.D. Jatti	..	Chairman.
2. Shri B.V. Desai	..	Member
3. Shri B.R. Kerkara	..	"
4. Shri Huchmasthy Gowda	..	"
5. Shri Mallikarjunappa Gowda		"
6. Shri K. Balasubramanyam	..	Member-Secretary.

Shri Subba Rao : He presented the written memorandum to the Chairman.

This side Khusgi land is comparatively more and we grow ragi, avare, togari etc. Groundnut, a cash crop is being got now. Sugarcane is also being grown now. As regards bagayat we grow cocoanut, mango etc. Tobacco is also grown to certain extent.

Present system of rent here is 1/3. This is true for sugarcane and mulbery also. Commercial crops are shared equally between the tenant and the landlord; landlord paying the assessment and other Govt. dues other expenditure is being borne by tenant. Here usually only 2 plough units are leased out to one person. Very rarely more than that extent is given to one tenant.

Garden land: Tenant has to look after trees planted by landlord and tenant is paid in cash for rearing trees. Owners pay not only the rearing cost but also other cost. Mulbary lands are leased out on very small scale.

Special officers of S.D.O's status should be appointed to try tenancy cases and special courts should be exclusively entrusted with such cases and they should be given summary powers.

Family unit: Rs.100 would be required for minimum maintenance. Every family should have an income of Rs.2000/- and should have 25 acres of dry land or 12½ tari. Garden land should be excluded from the purview of the tenancy act.

Ceiling : 40 acres tari, and 100 acres dry. Minimum term of tenancy should be 5 years. During this period tenancy can be terminated only if : 1) tenant does not produce minimum yield; 2) land is not kept in good condition.

Minimum wages should be fixed for agricultural labourers.

Safeguards : There should be scope for resumption of land if land is required for bonafide personal cultivation and two years notice should be given to tenants in such cases.

Exemption:- Small holdings less than one acre should be exempted as far as possible such holdings should be prohibited. Land on which trees are reared at the expense of landowner, irrespective of classification, should also be exempted.

Rent share of crops: 1. Land depending on rain share should be 2/3 to tenant and 1/3 to landlord assessment go be paid by the owner; in case of cocoanut, melberi, tobacco, sugarcane, vegetables rent should 1/3 to landlord and 2/3 to tenant; partly irrigated land i.e. wet land tenant 2/3 landlord 1/3 paddy land rent should be half and half.

Landlord should have the choice to retain the land above the ceiling and the compensation to be given an market value as in land acquisition proceedings. Bonafide agriculturists owing more than family holding should be permitted to purchase land on court sale up to the ceiling limit - if the purchase is the decree holder.

BRIEF PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE MYSORE TENANCY AGRICULTURAL LAND LAWS COMMITTEE AT KANAKAPURA ℞, BANGALORE DISTRICT ON 12-8-1957.

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Present:

1.	Shri B.D. Jatti	.. Chairman
2.	Shri B.V. Desai	.. Member
3.	Shri B.R. Karkera	.. "
4.	Shri Huchmasthy Gowda	.. "
5.	Shri Mallikarjunappa Gowda	.. "
6.	Shri K. Balasubramanyam	.. Member-Secretary

Shri Subba Rao : He presented the written memorandum to the Chairman.

This side khushgi land is comparatively more and we grow ragi, avare, togari etc., groundnut

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Shri Marigowda : I have taken on lease 4 acres and I grow 10 pallas on one acre. I pay Rs.1,100/- in cash as rent for the whole area. The land belongs to a Temple and I got it in auction.

I have taken one acre of tari land. I give 6 pallas as rent. This is excessive. It should be less. Average yield is 12 pallas for 1½ acres. No lease deeds are executed nor receipts are passed. I take one crop only. The expenditure is Rs.150/- per acre. I have three pairs of bullocks. We work ourselves. We are five people. We have three people working on wage. I pay them Rs.125/- per year plus three meals a day, and plus cloth.

Shri Channashetty, Chemmanhalli: I have 2-13 dry land. I have not taken any land on lease. I grow ragi on it. I get 5-6 pallas of ragi on the whole area. In addition I work as dhobi. I have not purchased any land nor have I got any house.

Shri H.M.Gopalakrishnarao of Harohalli: Gave a written memorandum and added the following explanatory remarks. Almost all the land available here is kushgi and we have to depend on rain. Even now 25% of the land is fallow. Once in five years we get good crop. Where there is good crop rate is less. No litigations have come up in this taluka so far. We get 2 pallas of ragi on one acre here. This cannot be compared with other areas,

Family holding : The income of a family of five people should be Rs.2200. Not in favour of ceiling, unless it is introduced on other sources also.

Family holding : dry areas : 50 acres and ceiling, if at all introduced should be 4 times the family holding. Ten percent should be left extra for grazing purposes.

If exemption is given to any specified category of crops cocoanuts should be given exemption.

Rent should be 1/3 and term of lease should be 5 years. Owner should have the right to evict the renant during the lease period if the land is required for personal cultivation.

Compensation should be according to market value and should be paid in one lumpsum.

Family holding : Bagayat 20 acres. Tari and bagayat are equal.

Shri Raj Sekhar : I entirely agree with Shri Gopal Krishna Rao. There should be no restriction on personal cultivation including ceiling, if the land is cultivated on modern methods.

Rent : 1/3 or 1/4 as is now obtaining in this taluka. Rent should be in kind.

Shri D. Krishnappa : Special courts should be established to try tenancy cases. Revenue officers are very busy and hence judicial officers should be drafted. Muzarai land should also be brought within the purview of the tenancy Act.